

business, journalism, and in government and military service.

Filipinos and Filipino Americans have a longstanding history of serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. In 1915, Fireman Second Class Telesforo Trinidad was awarded the Medal of Honor for his extraordinary heroism in rescuing two shipmates after a boiler explosion on board the USS *San Diego*. He survived and continued serving during WWI and WWII until his retirement in 1945. Today, Telesforo Trinidad holds the distinction of being the first Filipino American and the first and only Asian American in the U.S. Navy to receive a Medal of Honor.

Filipino Americans have also contributed as leaders in important workers' rights and civil rights movements. In 1965, Larry Itliong, Peter Velasco, and Philip Vera Cruz led Filipino American farm workers to strike, demanding better pay, benefits, and working conditions. The Delano Grape Strike was one of the most pivotal civil rights and labor movements in American history.

Earlier this month, Maria Ressa, a Filipino-American journalist and author, became the first person born in the Philippines to win a Nobel Peace Prize. Maria, a "fearless defender of freedom of expression," was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for working to expose the abuses of power and growing authoritarianism in her native country. She also founded Rappler, a digital media company for investigative journalism that has documented how social media is spreading fake news and manipulating public views.

While Filipino American History Month is a time of celebration and commemoration, we must also recognize the disparate impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on communities of color, including the Filipino-American community. Approximately one in four Filipino-American adults serve as frontline healthcare workers. High representation in essential work and other socioeconomic factors like living in multigenerational homes, poverty, limited English proficiency, preexisting health conditions, and a lack of health insurance, put these communities at higher risk for COVID-19 transmission. As a result, Filipino-Americans comprise an estimated 32 percent of COVID-19 deaths among nurses despite representing only 4 percent of registered nurses nationwide. In spite of the emotional and physical toll of the pandemic on these frontline workers and their families, the Filipino-American community has continued to show its strength and resilience.

During Filipino American History Month, we reflect on the great sacrifices and contributions of generations of Filipino Americans who have helped to shape our Nation. This resolution reminds us that as the United States forges ahead, it is crucial to ensure that future generations can learn from and appreciate the legacies of Filipino

Americans, as well as other immigrants and people of color.

SENATE RESOLUTION 433—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 28, 2021, AS "HONORING THE NATION'S FIRST RESPONDERS DAY"

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 433

Whereas first responders include professional and volunteer fire, police, emergency medical technician, and paramedic workers in the United States;

Whereas, according to a 2017 compilation of data on the Emergency Services Sector in the United States by the Department of Homeland Security, "The first responder community comprises an estimated 4.6 million career and volunteer professionals with in five primary disciplines: Law Enforcement, Fire and Rescue Services, Emergency Medical Services, Emergency Management, and Public Works";

Whereas first responders deserve to be recognized for their commitment to safety, defense, and honor; and

Whereas October 28, 2021, would be an appropriate day to establish as "Honoring the Nation's First Responders Day": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of October 28, 2021, as "Honoring the Nation's First Responders Day";

(2) honors and recognizes the contributions of first responders; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Honoring the Nation's First Responders Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the contributions of first responders in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 434—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 30, 2021, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE WORKERS OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. MURRAY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 434

Whereas, since World War II, hundreds of thousands of patriotic men and women, including uranium miners, millers, and haulers and onsite participants at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests, have served the United States by building nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States;

Whereas dedicated workers paid a high price for advancing a nuclear weapons program at the service and for the benefit of the United States, including by developing disabling or fatal illnesses;

Whereas the Senate recognized the contributions, services, and sacrifices that those patriotic men and women made for the defense of the United States in—

(1) Senate Resolution 151, 111th Congress, agreed to May 20, 2009;

(2) Senate Resolution 653, 111th Congress, agreed to September 28, 2010;

(3) Senate Resolution 275, 112th Congress, agreed to September 26, 2011;

(4) Senate Resolution 519, 112th Congress, agreed to August 1, 2012;

(5) Senate Resolution 164, 113th Congress, agreed to September 18, 2013;

(6) Senate Resolution 417, 113th Congress, agreed to July 9, 2014;

(7) Senate Resolution 213, 114th Congress, agreed to September 25, 2015;

(8) Senate Resolution 560, 114th Congress, agreed to November 16, 2016;

(9) Senate Resolution 314, 115th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2017;

(10) Senate Resolution 682, 115th Congress, agreed to October 11, 2018;

(11) Senate Resolution 377, 116th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2019; and

(12) Senate Resolution 741, 116th Congress, agreed to September 30, 2020; and

Whereas those patriotic men and women deserve to be recognized for the contributions, services, and sacrifices they made for the defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 30, 2021, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States, including the uranium miners, millers, and haulers and onsite participants at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to commemorate October 30, 2021, as a national day of remembrance for past and present workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 17—CELEBRATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE COALITION OF SIGNATORY COUNTRIES TO THE GENEVA CONSENSUS DECLARATION ON PROMOTING WOMEN'S HEALTH AND STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. WICKER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. LEE, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 17

Whereas the United States strongly supports women reaching the highest attainable outcomes for health, life, dignity, and well-being throughout their lives;

Whereas the historic coalition that issued the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women's Health and Strengthening the Family (in this preamble referred to as the "Geneva Consensus Declaration") was formed by a diverse group of countries committed to charting a more positive path to advance the health of women, protect the family as foundational to any healthy society, affirm the value of life in all stages of development, and uphold the sovereign right of countries to make their own laws to advance those core values, without external pressure;

Whereas the Geneva Consensus Declaration was signed on October 22, 2020, by 32 countries from every region of the world, representing more than 1,600,000,000 people, which committed to working together on the core pillars enshrined in the Declaration, and 5 countries have subsequently signed;